A black and white photograph showing a dense field of tobacco plants in the foreground. In the background, there is a large, dark-colored barn with a tiled roof and a tall, cylindrical chimney. The barn has several windows and a central entrance. The surrounding area appears to be a rural landscape with trees and foliage.

North Carolina

TOBACCO REPORT

1960-1961

THE BULLETIN
of the

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner*

Number 163

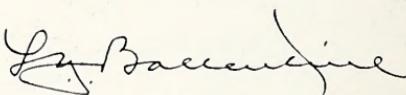
March, 1961

FOREWORD

This twelfth annual issue of the Tobacco Report has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Branch of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service for much of the statistical data contained herein.

This issue of the Tobacco Report is dedicated to agricultural engineering researchers for their efforts toward mechanizing the handling of tobacco and reducing the man hours necessary to produce this expensive crop.



Commissioner of Agriculture

For free distribution by the Tobacco Section,
Markets Division, North Carolina Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

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Our cover picture is a Japanese field of flue-cured tobacco with curing barn in the background.

Flue-Cured Outlook 1961

Can North Carolina tobacco growers repeat in 1961 the successful season they enjoyed in 1960? Last season was one of the best on record in average yield per acre, total produced on acreage allotted, quality of leaf and average price received.

In spite of a late transplanting season growers produced a yield of 1,820 pounds per acre, a total poundage of 834 million, and received 510 million dollars for an average of \$61.20 per hundred pounds.

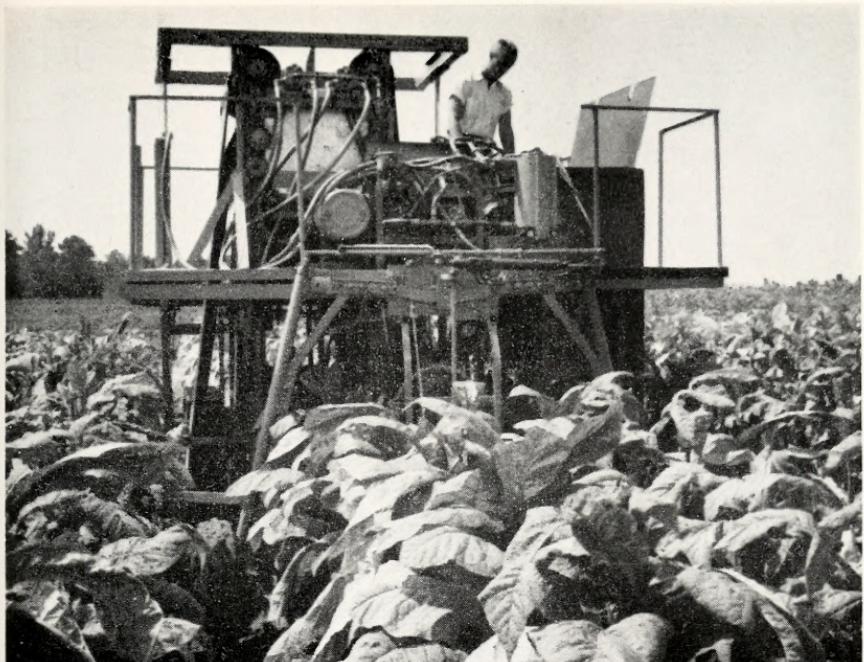
The outlook for 1961 indicates that the factors affecting future prospects are just as good for this season as they were last year or better, with one possible exception, the weather. Seldom do you have two ideal growing seasons successively.

As for domestic buyer demand, cigarette consumption set new high records in 1960 and are expected to go higher in 1961. Cigarettes manufactured and put into trade channels totaled 510 billion during the year, an increase of 21 billion over 1959. The 1960 production of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes shows a slight increase over 1959, currently estimated at about 74 million pounds.

The only other tobacco product using flue-cured tobacco in quantity is chewing tobacco and this type of product no longer appears to fit in with present day living and employment. The downward trend in usage is likely to continue in 1961 and future years. However, much of this loss will be taken up by cigarettes.

During 1960 domestic manufacturers used 796 million pounds of flue-cured and this figure is expected to show a further moderate increase. Exports of flue-cured are expected to regain the loss from a slight dip in 1959 and return to the 440 to 450 million pound level of the past five years. The increase in exports from the 1960 crop can be attributed to the better-than-average quality of the crop produced and export dealers and manufacturers increased their purchases substantially.

On November 23, the acreage allotment for the 1961 crop was set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 470,000 acres for North Carolina. For the majority of farms the 1961 allotment will be the same as last year.



Mechanical harvester priming leaves in field and bulking tobacco for curing in bulk curing barns.

Under the stabilized price support passed by Congress in 1959, the support level will be the same as last year adjusted in proportion to the change between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the three prior years. As of January 1, indications are that the 1961 price support level will be the same as the 55.5 cents per pound level of last year.

Total Supplies

Growers will enter the 1961 season with a carryover of flue-cured stocks amounting to 2,120 million pounds—slightly above mid-1960. As the allotted acreage is practically the same as last year, little change from last year's harvested acreage is expected. However, weather conditions last season were ideally suited for high yield, and it can hardly be expected that these conditions will prevail two years in a row. If the yields per acre should equal the average for the last three years, North Carolina growers would produce 778 million pounds or 56 million pounds less than in 1960, while the national crop of flue-cured

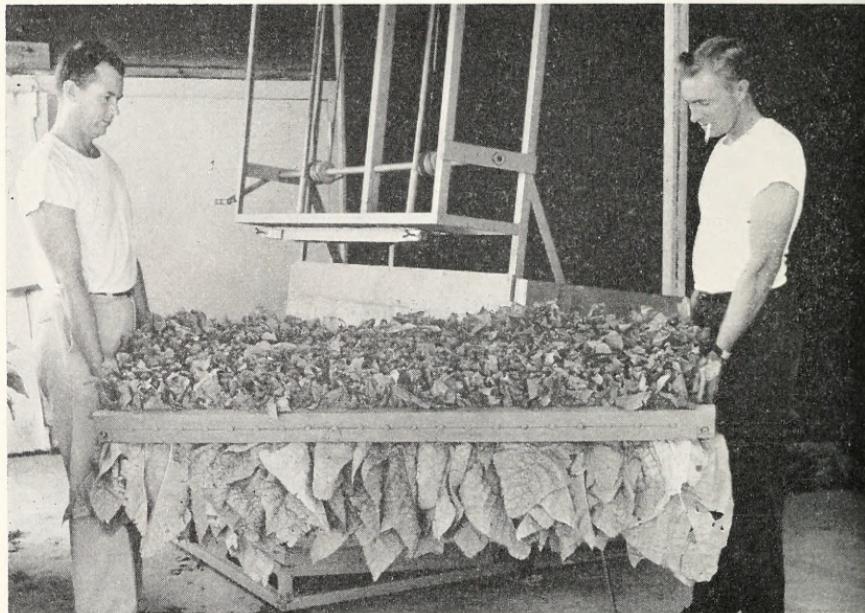
would total 1,170 million pounds.

This would mean a total supply of 3,290 million pounds or stocks for 2.7 years. This supply is only slightly above the amount considered normal.

On January 1, Stabilization held stocks from six crops, 1955 to 1960 inclusive. The total amounted to 539 million pounds, or 22 million pounds less than a year earlier. During the year Stabilization sold 74 million pounds. This was considerably less than the amount sold the previous year, but still indicates that stocks held by Stabilization are headed in the right direction.

Tar Heel tobacco growers can take heart from the fact that President Kennedy, both before and after the election, endorsed the tobacco program. The President called it "the one bright spot" in the agricultural picture. He agreed that it is fair to the grower, consumer and government, and has cost the taxpayer practically nothing. The new Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, says he would "certainly expect to maintain" the present tobacco price support program.

Quotas are subject to referendum at three-year intervals. Growers approved the quota program for the 1959, 1960 and 1961 crops in a referendum held in December, 1958. Sometime



A rack of tobacco prepared for bulk curing. This method does away with tobacco sticks and stringing.



Bulk Curing Barn

this fall flue-cured growers will vote again on continuation of quotas for the next three years.

Although tobacco growers are in fairly good condition at present, what about the years ahead? The future profitable production of tobacco is tied in closely with the amount of mechanization that can be developed to eliminate much of the handwork necessary at present. Mechanization is urgently needed. Research shows that it now takes from 300 to 400 man-hours to produce an acre of tobacco. There has been little improvement in this aspect of tobacco production in the past 100 years, and tobacco takes more man-hours than any other field crop.

Hiring field labor is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive for the farmer. Manpower is leaving the farms for industry in the urban centers. Labor, when available, demands pay equal to that of factory workers.

In spite of high prices received for the 1960 crop, tobacco farming is not as profitable as it seems at first glance. As time goes along it is evident that future profits will depend on the development of labor-saving devices. At present research is being done at several colleges to mechanize the handling of tobacco, in planting, harvesting and curing. Progress is being

made in all directions.

A seed planter is being developed at the University of Kentucky that is intended to do away with the necessity of seed beds and transplanting. Tobacco seed will be rolled into small pellets of clay, dropped from a hopper into holes punched into a plastic strip that spreads across the field as the planter moves along.

In development are mechanical harvesters that prime leaves from the stalk, and of course the bulk curer that was in farm use during last season.

These and many other labor savings problems are being studied. The answers will not come this year or next. Eventually, however, the tobacco grower's cost must be reduced if he expects to continue to lead in income received from North Carolina's agriculture.

The necessity for cost reduction is two-fold. First, to widen the profit margin to the grower and second to hold at present prices the cost of tobacco to foreign buyers.

Until recent years North Carolina's leaf growers had no competition at home and a minimum of export competition from foreign-grown leaf. Conditions are different today. Canada's 1960 flue-cured crop was 191 million pounds and averaged \$57 per hundred pounds; Rhodesia produced a crop of 222 million pounds that sold for \$40 per hundred pounds; and India's 1960 crop of flue-cured is estimated at 139 million pounds and is selling for \$35 per hundred pounds.

American flue-cured meets competition in world markets from tobacco produced in all these countries.

If mechanization should come first to these large producing competitors of ours, North Carolina growers would probably lose what we have left of our export trade. At present, North Carolina leaf tobacco, like other farm commodities, faces a substitution problem in foreign markets as prices go up.

There has been more change in agricultural production on the farm in the past 50 years in all crops except tobacco, than there was in the previous 1,000 years.

The only improvements tobacco has benefited from are improved varieties, higher yields per acre, insect control and disease reduction. Tobacco is far behind other crops in this respect, and we must catch up if tobacco is to remain King of North Carolina's agriculture.

Burley Outlook 1961

North Carolina burley growers enjoyed a very successful season in 1960. While production was down from 1959 the price of \$65.00 per hundred was the highest in history, and the total money received was the second largest amount, \$12.5 million dollars.

On January 30, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a six percent increase in acreage for 1961. The effect of this increase in North Carolina will be small, as most of our 18,000 growers have allotments of six-tenths of an acre or less.

The total supply of burley is 1,687 million pounds or 39 million lower than was available for 1960. During the past five years burley stocks have been reduced 156 million pounds. In the past year government loan stocks of burley declined sharply as substantial quantities were sold and moved into trade channels. On January 1, less than 80 million pounds remained in the government pool.

The same factors that affect the disappearance of flue-cured affect burley—consumption of cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. The use of burley for the manufacture of these products increased 16 million pounds during 1960, and the increase is expected to continue for the years ahead.

Exports of burley remain at about the 36 million pound level, but there are some prospects of increase if larger supplies are available at a price in line with other types of tobacco.

More burley continues to be produced in foreign countries. During the period 1947-51 production of burley in foreign areas averaged only 36 million pounds annually. At present production has reached 116 million pounds.

International Trade In Flue-Cured Tobacco

By W. P. HEDRICK, *Tobacco Marketing Specialist*
N. C. Department of Agriculture

Tobacco has been an important commodity in international trade for more than 350 years, beginning on a commercial scale with the English Colony at Jamestown in the early 1600's. The increase in world trade of tobacco since World War I has been gradual. However, since World War II there have been pronounced increases in producing areas and shifts in markets as to types of tobacco entering world trade.

Over 100 years ago, in the year 1856, an accident in curing tobacco on a farm in Caswell County was responsible for the beginning of flue-cured tobacco. Today, flue-cured tobacco is being grown in many countries around the world.

For many years following 1856, the United States was the only producer of flue-cured tobacco, and it was not until the early 1900's that any noticeable amounts of flue-cured tobacco were grown in foreign countries. During the 1920's the United States was producing about 90 percent of the world's production, but during the middle 1930's the U. S. production dropped to about two-thirds of world production.

From the mid 1930's until around 1950 the United States increased its production at about the same rate as foreign countries. Therefore, the U. S. maintained about two-thirds of world production during those years. However, since 1950 world production has increased at a faster rate than the United States, and today the American grower is producing only about 40 percent of the total flue-cured raised in the world.

A record world crop of flue-cured was produced in 1960, a total of 3,265 million pounds. Production was up in the United States as well as in other major tobacco growing countries, with particularly big gains in Rhodesia, Canada and India.

The U. S. 1960 crop of flue-cured was 1,250 million pounds. Other free world countries also had large flue-cured crops. Rhodesia's record harvest was 222 million pounds. Flue-cured production in Canada was a record 191 million pounds, while



Domestic and foreign buyers inspecting and appraising new varieties for quality and buyer acceptability before release of seed to growers for production.

India's flue-cured crop was only slightly larger than the previous year.

The production of flue-cured tobacco—the most important kind entering world trade—continues to be encouraged in Commonwealth countries by the preferential tariff in the United Kingdom. The guaranteed purchase agreement between British manufacturers and Rhodesian growers also acts as a stimulant to production.

The U. S. flue-cured tobacco farmer, who is depending upon the domestic market as well as export trade for sound economic backing, has seen some changes come over the market during the last few years.

This is especially true in the domestic market where consumer preference for filter-tip cigarettes caused a shift in company buying patterns, from the thinner, milder grades to heavier, more aromatic grades. This change in buying pattern

puts domestic buyers in direct competition with export buyers which has caused a sharp increase in price on some of the export grades.

Therefore, foreign production continues to be stimulated by the relatively high prices of U. S. cigarette tobacco, particularly low and medium grades. U. S. prices are higher than for similar tobacco grown in major competing countries, especially Rhodesia.

In recent years some U. S. tobacco growers have tended to emphasize production of pounds at the expense of quality. At the same time effective research, improved varieties and better sorting practices have improved competitive tobaccos. Heavier demands for them have resulted.

American manufacturers are providing an ever-increasing market for imported cigarette tobacco. So far the principal imports have been turkish tobacco, for blending purposes, from Greece and Turkey. These imports have increased in the past few years from 80 to 110 million pounds, and manufacturers seem to be taking advantage of reduced U. S. tariffs to move more and more tobacco here. The import tariffs have been reduced in the past few years from 35 cents per pound to .1275 cents per pound. This is one point American growers should watch closely. While we have been reducing tariffs, other countries have been throwing up artificial barriers to important markets that will affect export trade in the years ahead and will encourage gains in trade by our competitors. Licensing of tobacco bought with dollars remains in effect in many countries. Regulations requiring the mixing of native tobacco with imported U. S. leaf are in effect in West Germany, Australia and New Zealand.

The formation of the European Economic Community already has affected the demand for U. S. tobacco in the six-member countries: West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy and Luxembourg. These countries proposed to establish a 30 percent ad valorem rate on all tobacco imported from countries outside the Common Market area.

Recently, members of the Common Market area agreed to an adjustment in this rate. Negotiations are underway at present to work out this problem.

Western Europe, taken as a whole, continues to be the major market area for our leaf tobacco exports. The United Kingdom is the No. 1 buyer of American leaf. However, since 1951, U. S. leaf exports to the United Kingdom have dropped from 220 mil-

lion pounds to about 140 million a year. Rhodesian exports to the United Kingdom have increased at about the same rate as our decline. United Kingdom buyers take the top quality grades from the Rhodesian crop and pay prices well above the average of the entire crop. On the other hand, prices they pay for tobacco bought in this country are more in line with the prices paid for the entire crop. One of the reasons for this is that the Rhodesian tobacco enjoys a preferential import duty rate of 21 cents a pound into the United Kingdom.

West Germany has shown an increase in the imports of United States leaf in the past few years, as well as Denmark and Sweden, while decreases have occurred in the Netherlands, Belgium and Ireland.

The situation in tobacco going to Australia is somewhat similar to Western Europe. Australia has a mixing law requiring cigarettes manufactured there to contain a certain percentage of Australian tobacco. Australia has increased its imports for the last few years, but most of the increase has gone to Rhodesia, rather than the United States.

In view of the fact that cigarettes are increasing in popularity throughout the world, the American flue-cured grower, and particularly the North Carolina grower should share in the increased consumption of tobacco. Favorable business conditions, more extensive advertising, larger incomes and greater contact among people throughout the world will likely assure a continued upward trend in cigarette manufacture. Many new cigarette factories have been built during the last decade in underdeveloped countries.

There are several favorable factors that point up the fact that North Carolina's tobacco economy can share in tobacco's expanding future:

Stocks of U. S. flue-cured leaf are lower in many important markets than a year ago; the United Kingdom has removed financial restrictions on purchases of U. S. flue-cured; gold and dollar reserves abroad are large and economic activity continues strong; world cigarette consumption is moving upward at about five percent yearly; the 1960 crop of flue-cured was one of the best export quality crops in years; and the support price has been stabilized by legislation enacted in early 1960.

Our flue-cured growers have the responsibility to continue to produce quality tobacco, plant only recommended and tested varieties, use recommended cultural practices and allow tobacco to ripen in the field before harvesting.

State Summary 1960-61

North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers made several new records during the 1960 season. First, they received the highest average price ever paid for flue-cured tobacco in the state. Secondly, they produced the most pounds per acre ever made in North Carolina, and the dollar value per acre was the highest on record. The yield was 1,820 pounds per acre and the previous high yield was 1,718 pounds in 1958. Burley growers also set a new record average price in North Carolina of \$65.25 per hundred during the 1960-61 marketing season.

The North Carolina flue-cured markets sold 817,386,008 pounds of tobacco for growers during the 1960 season, for a cash return of \$500,109,487, which was a record season average of \$61.18 per hundred. In 1959, producer sales in North Carolina showed an average of \$58.29 per hundred for 683,004,915 pounds of tobacco, which returned the growers \$398,121,773. This comparison shows that flue-cured tobacco growers fared much better in 1960 with an increase in price of \$2.89 per hundred, and a poundage increase of 134,381,093 pounds which gave them an increase in cash returns of \$101,987,714 over the previous year.

The value of the 1960 flue-cured crop in North Carolina was the third highest on record, exceeded only by the 1951 and 1955 crops.

Type 13—North Carolina Border Markets opened for the 1960 marketing season on August 11, which was two weeks later than the 1959 opening. The quality of the crop was not as good as the previous year. The drop in quality was due mostly to a late growing season and heavy rains from a hurricane late in July. There was a noticeable decrease in choice and fine grades, and an increase in low and poor qualities. However, the average prices for about 50 percent of the grades were \$1 to \$5 per hundred higher than the previous year. About 20 percent of the grades showed losses of \$1 to \$2, which were mostly variegated leaf, red leaf and low lug grades. The other 30 percent of the grades were unchanged.

The volume of producer sales was up in 1960 to 150,575,437 pounds, which boosted the value of sales to \$93,648,182. However, the market average of \$62.13 was a slight decline from the previous year's record of \$62.37 per hundred. Growers received \$82,374,446 in 1959 for 132,082,333 pounds of tobacco sold on North Carolina border markets.

The season ended in this belt on October 14, covering a period of 46 sale days. Last year the season covered 42 selling days.

Type 12—The 1960 marketing season opened in the Eastern Belt on August 23, which was about a week later than the 1959 opening. The quality of offerings in this belt showed some improvement over the previous year. The percentage of cutters increased and there were more good quality grades, and less poor quality and nondescript grades. About 47 percent of the grades offered showed a decrease of \$1 to \$4 per hundred in average, about 36 percent were up \$2 to \$4, and 17 percent showed no change compared with the 1959 season.

The general market average in the Eastern Belt set a record of \$61.24 per hundred for 409,980,457 pounds of tobacco sold for producers during the

season, which returned them \$251,077,871. Thus, the 1960 crop showed an increase in general average price, total value, and volume as compared to 1959 when growers averaged \$58.70 per hundred for 328,378,308 pounds which sold for \$192,736,686.

The Eastern Belt completed its 1960 season on November 4 after operating for 53 sale days. In 1959 the markets in this belt operated for 57 days.

Type 11B—The Middle Belt markets opened on September 6, 1960, which was one week later than in 1959. There was considerable improvement in the quality of tobacco offered for sale during the 1960 season. The percentage of low to good quality grades increased, and the amount of poor quality and nondescript offered was substantially less than the previous year. Practically all of the medium to low grades showed an increase in price over last year, ranging from \$1 to \$11 per hundred.

Growers in this belt received a record high average of \$61.61 this season for 154,414,952 pounds of tobacco, which pushed the value of the sales to \$95,128,920. This is considerably more than the \$57.17 per hundred that growers received in 1959 for 122,899,800 pounds, which returned them only \$70,265,617.

The final sales in this belt were held on November 18, which covered 53 sale days. This is two days less than the 1959 season.

Type 11A—The 1960 selling season started on North Carolina Old Belt markets on September 19, about one week later than the 1959 opening. The quality of the tobacco sold was much better than the previous year. There were more good and fine quality grades and less nondescript, and there was a larger percentage of cutters and smoking leaf. About 75 percent of the grades offered for sale showed increases in price ranging from \$1 to \$9 compared with 1959. There was no change in about 15 percent of the grades, and about 10 percent were lower than the previous year. Losses occurred chiefly in the heavier leaf grades.

Farmers selling on the nine North Carolina Old Belt markets received a record high season average of \$58.83 for 102,415,172 pounds of tobacco, giving them a cash return of \$60,254,514. In 1959 these growers received \$52,745,024 from 99,644,474 pounds of tobacco, which averaged only \$52.93 per hundred.

Final sales were held in this belt on December 14, covering a period of 60 sale days. In 1959 the season lasted for 63 days.

Type 31—The three North Carolina burley markets at Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson opened for the 1960-61 marketing season on November 28.

The general quality of offerings was considerably better than in the previous year, with a larger percentage of the crop going into the thinner smoking quality grades. Only about one percent of the sales went into the burley pool under government loan.

Burley growers selling on North Carolina markets during the 1960-61 season received a new record high average of \$65.25 per hundred for 15,724,586 pounds, returning them \$10,260,172. During the 1959-60 marketing season, growers averaged only \$56.62 per hundred for 17,724,068 pounds, which returned them \$10,035,703.

Final sales were held at Asheville and Boone on January 11, and West Jefferson rounded out a season of 25 sale days on January 12, 1961. The previous season covered 23 selling days.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report For Season 1960-61

Market	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producer Average Price	1960-61 SEASON		1959-60 SEASON	
			Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Pounds
BORDER BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 13						
Chadbourn	10,934,894	63.12	1,067,506	12,002,400	62.48	10,567,646
Clarkton	5,936,038	59.13	642,502	6,578,540	58.16	6,329,010
Fair Bluff	6,269,510	60.35	776,010	7,045,520	59.23	6,527,942
Fairmont	45,550,880	62.99	4,751,512	50,302,392	62.26	44,474,348
Fayetteville	5,654,786	57.52	545,672	6,206,548	56.77	6,519,522
Lumberton	33,716,297	61.83	3,249,952	36,966,689	61.19	31,835,290
Tabor City	8,632,252	63.22	618,556	9,250,808	62.75	8,008,490
Whiteville	33,880,340	62.57	3,203,388	37,083,728	61.89	31,577,202
Total	150,575,437	62.13	14,855,188	165,439,625	61.48	145,839,450
EASTERN BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 12						
Ahoskie	11,572,080	63.16	780,426	12,352,506	62.90	10,376,828
Clinton	13,592,846	61.65	854,520	14,447,366	60.84	12,449,268
Dunn	5,794,154	59.92	481,486	6,275,640	59.61	5,709,326
Farmville	23,403,750	60.50	1,991,692	25,395,442	59.89	20,190,704
Goldsboro	13,317,869	60.73	1,349,088	14,666,957	60.62	12,026,408
Greenville	57,623,296	60.41	3,993,920	61,617,216	59.75	47,330,580
Kinston	52,851,480	59.88	5,258,892	58,110,372	59.39	47,269,536
Robersonville	9,499,402	60.31	812,918	10,312,320	59.79	7,904,330
Rocky Mount	62,259,096	61.73	4,687,924	66,947,020	61.07	56,126,996
Smithfield	26,827,868	62.62	2,933,498	29,761,366	62.05	22,295,098
Tarboro	11,454,770	60.01	752,206	12,206,976	59.48	9,494,232
Wallace	13,824,170	62.20	1,079,722	14,903,892	61.24	12,870,822
Washington	11,160,808	60.41	582,872	11,743,680	60.05	7,362,052
Wendell	6,706,172	60.40	769,072	7,475,244	59.99	6,850,442
Williamston	9,341,978	60.21	598,932	9,940,910	59.80	7,181,290
Wilson	75,080,710	62.40	6,381,816	81,462,526	61.83	69,198,716
Windsor	5,670,008	61.90	560,442	6,230,450	61.02	4,129,612
Total	409,980,457	61.24	33,869,426	443,849,883	60.51	358,766,240

MIDDLE BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	58.94	832,458	6,249,618	57.17
Carthage	58.84	201,364	2,657,018	58.28
Durham	61.81	4,235,878	42,897,090	55.86
Ellerbe	58.50	1,650,428	1,805,862	56.70
Fuquay-Varina	63.48	3,542,860	33,703,276	55.41
Henderson	61.13	2,016,694	23,736,846	59.53
Louisburg	60.87	659,228	9,932,836	62.62
Oxford	61.76	2,572,698	28,277,142	21,792,766
Sanford	62.08	767,280	10,166,746	21,612,384
Warrenton	58.67	751,010	10,712,352	6,452,592
Total	154,414,952	61.61	15,734,904	56.49

OLD BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	\$130,644	990,872	9,121,516	58.48
Greensboro	58.95	546,362	6,753,332	7,968,922
Madison	58.56	820,386	7,500,692	57.85
Mebane	58.09	239,982	2,565,448	6,614,574
Mt. Airy	59.16	1,025,384	8,970,722	50.15
Reidsville	59.51	604,214	8,117,990	58.89
Roxboro	57.34	977,416	7,812,266	58.83
Stoneville	60.79	374,636	4,688,206	8,046,526
Winston-Salem	56.71	8,569,656	61,103,652	7,741,426
Total	102,415,172	58.83	14,148,652	51.87
Total Flue-Cured	817,386,018	61.18	78,608,170	52.44

BURLEY BELT—AIR CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	8,320,320	65.87	965,432	10,783,442
Boone	3,533,584	65.62	504,996	4,038,580
West Jefferson	3,870,682	63.57	414,116	4,284,798
Total	15,724,586	65.25	1,884,544	17,609,130
Total All Belts	833,110,604	61.26	80,492,714	913,632,248

Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Resales--1960-61

Belt		Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resales
Border Belt				
Dealer	4,667,924	\$ 2,277,656	2.8	
Warehouse	10,187,264	5,789,934	6.1	
Eastern Belt				
Dealer	10,239,056	4,930,560	2.3	
Warehouse	23,630,370	13,226,240	5.3	
Middle Belt				
Dealer	4,865,694	2,315,400	2.8	
Warehouse	10,869,210	6,249,663	6.4	
Old Belt				
Dealer	3,457,872	1,602,220	3.0	
Warehouse	10,790,780	6,144,845	9.2	
Burley Belt				
Dealer	363,036	219,888	2.1	
Warehouse	1,521,508	951,610	8.6	

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue Cured Tobacco by States--1960

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average Price	Pounds	Average Price
N. C.	817,386,018	61.18	896,094,188	60.24
Va.	134,560,552	59.16	145,536,017	58.70
S. C.	129,239,677	61.98	145,292,803	61.27
Ga.	148,037,092	56.80	160,696,713	56.44
Fla.	19,077,730	60.47	21,583,531	56.57
Total.....	1,248,301,069	60.47	1,369,203,252	59.89

Stabilization Receipts By Belts--1960

Belt	Type	Producers Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt	11A	236,975,724	16,194,854	6.79
Middle Belt	11B	154,414,952	5,314,876	3.44
Eastern Belt	12	409,980,157	19,044,484	4.64
Border Belt	13	279,815,114	8,892,042	3.18
Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	167,114,822	2,314,716	1.38
Total.....	11-14	1,248,301,069	51,760,972	4.14

Flue Cured Movement In and Out of North Carolina

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C.	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
Va.	32,787,230	28,335,083	10,701,603	9,875,082
S. C.	9,094,442	7,434,422	11,070,877	14,782,864
Ga.	4,771,895	8,923,851	.....	14,792
Fla.	1,392	20,486	.....	.....
Ala. ....	.....	.....	1,228	1,316
Total.....	46,654,959	44,713,842	24,773,708	24,674,054

Burley Tobacco Movement In and Out of North Carolina

State	N.C. Tobacco Sold Out of State		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C.	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
Tenn.	4,990,582	5,134,613	1,204,362	1,516,994
Va.	6,896	5,788	1,115,983	1,399,065
W. Va. ....	.....	.....	17,574	22,950
Ky.	8,151	.....	.....	.....
Ga. ....	.....	.....	23,568	23,924
S. C. ....	.....	.....	1,938	.....
Total.....	5,005,629	5,140,401	2,663,425	2,962,933

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops

1919-1960*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960**	458,500	1,820	834,600	510,534	61.20

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1960.

North Carolina Burley Crops

1928-1960*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960**	9,600	2,050	19,680	12,595	64.00

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1960.

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments*

1961

<i>County</i>	<i>No. Farms</i>	<i>Acreage Allotment</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Alamance	1,433	4,699.99	37
Alexander	968	1,391.13	50
Anson	273	394.09	61
Beaufort	2,455	9,518.82	21
Bertie	1,755	5,654.21	32
Bladen	3,312	7,418.81	28
Brunswick	1,765	3,289.20	41
Burke	1	0.58	69
Cabarrus	1	0.03	73
Caldwell	260	477.74	59
Camden	2	4.66	66
Carteret	417	1,341.12	51
Caswell	1,948	9,139.85	23
Catawba	4	5.30	65
Chatham	1,100	2,951.34	46
Chowan	194	545.09	58
Cleveland	1	0.35	71
Columbus	5,065	16,405.31	7
Craven	1,820	8,494.43	24
Cumberland	2,427	5,261.03	34
Dare	1	0.07	72
Davidson	1,853	3,266.79	44
Davie	814	1,172.84	53
Duplin	4,455	15,461.91	8
Durham	1,022	3,818.72	39
Edgecombe	1,610	11,469.83	16
Forsyth	2,279	4,925.93	35
Franklin	2,754	11,385.71	18
Gaston	1	4.59	67
Gates	127	268.72	62
Granville	2,131	13,277.61	13
Greene	1,248	11,926.66	15
Guilford	3,235	9,154.53	22
Halifax	2,206	5,875.73	31
Harnett	3,706	14,409.24	11
Hertford	993	3,251.14	45
Hoke	861	2,551.05	47
Iredell	820	1,221.88	52
Johnston	5,452	22,666.78	2
Jones	925	5,403.30	33
Lee	1,321	4,104.32	38
Lenoir	1,885	13,886.08	12
Martin	1,561	8,462.40	25

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments*

1961 (continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>No. Farms</i>	<i>Acreage Allotment</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Mecklenburg	1	0.50	70
Montgomery	424	963.43	56
Moore	1,650	4,877.00	36
Nash	2,974	18,058.58	5
New Hanover	89	216.15	63
Northhampton	221	471.37	60
Onslow	1,889	6,219.43	29
Orange	950	3,312.80	49
Pamlico	418	1,095.38	55
Pender	1,686	3,270.08	43
Person	1,753	9,603.93	20
Pitt	2,685	25,180.65	1
Randolph	1,622	3,288.28	42
Richmond	1,011	2,085.49	48
Robeson	4,839	20,612.74	3
Rockingham	3,030	13,004.73	14
Rowan	38	46.58	64
Sampson	5,355	15,209.91	9
Scotland	542	1,152.15	54
Stokes	2,755	11,412.13	17
Surry	3,169	10,895.24	19
Tyrrell	2	1.90	68
Vance	1,490	8,133.02	26
Wake	3,846	19,308.23	4
Warren	1,965	6,084.14	30
Washington	295	957.03	57
Wayne	3,064	14,502.93	10
Wilkes	967	1,542.49	49
Wilson	2,118	16,751.68	6
Yadkin	2,687	8,028.72	27
State Total	119,996	471,245.60	1-73

*Source: USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments*

1961

<i>County</i>	<i>No. Farms</i>	<i>Acreage Allotment</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Alleghany	499	234.14	9
Ashe	2,451	1,185.68	5
Avery	243	120.73	11
Brunswick	1	0.11	35
Buncombe	3,065	1,748.17	2
Burke	11	4.56	21
Caldwell	24	10.56	20
Catawba	4	1.48	26
Cherokee	185	69.69	15
Clay	199	87.54	12
Cleveland	9	3.07	23
Davidson	3	1.45	27
Gaston	1	0.71	29
Graham	715	365.81	8
Granville	1	0.11	34
Haywood	2,040	1,212.44	3
Henderson	118	49.23	16
Iredell	4	1.80	24
Jackson	315	129.28	10
Lincoln	2	0.32	32
McDowell	85	29.01	19
Macon	228	74.86	14
Madison	2,970	2,729.22	1
Mitchell	948	548.50	7
Polk	6	1.59	25
Randolph	1	0.64	30
Rutherford	66	32.01	18
Stokes	2	0.32	32
Surry	8	0.95	28
Swain	225	75.28	13
Transylvania	70	34.61	17
Watauga	1,619	852.54	6
Wilkes	24	3.92	22
Yadkin	1	0.11	33
Yancey	1,879	1,211.92	4
State Total	18,022	10,822.36	1-35

*Source: USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Belts and Markets

N. C. BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Producers—A. E. & Jack Garrett
Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley
Green-Teachey—Charlie Teachey, J. C. Green

Clarkton (one set buyers)

Bright Leaf—J. H. Bryant, B. F. Rivenbark, H. G. Perry
New Clarkton Whse.—Talley Bros. & Sons

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons
Planters—Carl Meares, Ray Haney
Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton, Bill Carter

Fairmont (4 sets buyers)

People's Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Davis & Mitchell Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Holliday-Frye—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Planters No. 1 & 2—G. R. Royster, Daniel
Square Deal 1-2-3—W. G. Bassett
Star Carolina 1-2-3—W. M. Puckett
Liberty-Twin State—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Paul Wilson, F. P. Joyce, Joe Pell

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers 1 & 2—P. L. Campbell
Planters—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend, J. Johnson
Smith-Dixie—Furman Biggs, Sr. & Jr.
Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, R. L. Rollins
Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, R. H. Livermore
Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson
Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Lea's Big Dixie—William Townes Lea, Louie Love, Jimmy Morgan

Moore's—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay
Gray-Neal Farmers-Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Carolina—Lucien Stephens, A. W. Williamson, Ernest Smith
Liberty—J. W. Hooks, I. A. Barefoot & Sons
Smith—Ernest Smith, Cary Bryan

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veazey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. M. Odom, Pierce & Winborne

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross
Farmers—H. A. Carr, J. A. Chestnut, J. J. Hill

Dunn (one set buyers)

Big 4 Warehouse—Tom Smothers, Jack Calhoun
Planters—King Roberts, J. M. Smothers

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—Bill Brothers
Farmers & Monk's No. 1 & 2—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Planters & Prewits—Chester Worthington, W. A. Newell, B. S. Correll & C. Prewitt
Lee's—Gordon Lee, Carl Rowan

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith
Farmers No. 1—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill
Farmers No. 2—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave
Victory—Richard Gray, Clarence Whitley

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Cannon's—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers—J. A. Tripp
Star-Planters—Harding Suggs, B. B. Suggs, J. T. Hill
McGowan's—J. A. Worthington, Jack Moye
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Lee Paramore, Laddie Avery
New Independent—Bob Cullipher, F. L. Blount
Victory—Harold Forbes, G. B. Jones
Raynor-Forbes—Noah Raynor, A. H. Forbes
Keel's—Ashley Wynne, Floyd McGowan
Harris & Rogers—R. E. Rogers

Kinston (four sets buyers)

Central—W. I. Herring
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins

Kinston Cooperative—S. W. Smith
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.
Knott's New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Mgr.
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—J. T. Sheppard
New Central—W. I. Herring, Bill King
The Star Warehouse No. 1—C. J. Herring
The Star Warehouse No. 2—C. J. Herring
Banner—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little, R. K. Adkins
Gray & Gray-(Red Front)—J. H. Gray, J. W. Peay
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Carlton No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, J. C. Carlton
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters No. 1-2-3—W. B. Faulkner, Mgr.
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. C. Holt Evans, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Big Planters—J. B. Wooten, Mrs. W. A. Carter
Farmers No. 1 & 2—Joe & C. E. Stephenson
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence and Dixon Wallace
Skinner's—Frank Skinner

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clark's No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior
Hussey No. 1 & 3—Joe Bryant, Bill Hussey
Sheffield's—John Sheffield

Washington (one set buyers)

Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson
Talley-Hassell 1 & 2—M. M. Hassell, W. G. Talley

Wendell (one set buyers)

Farmers—L. R. Clark & Son
Liberty 1 & 2—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin, J. W. Dale
Northside—G. Dean

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, W. C. Thompson
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Co.
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr
Smith Warehouse, Inc.—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.
Watson—U. H. Cozart, Jr., Pres.
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro

Williamston (one set buyers)

Farmers—John A. Griffin, Leman Barnhill
Rodgers Warehouse—Urbin Rogers, Russell Rogers
Planters & Roanoke-Dixie—Jim Pierce, Fisher Harris

Windsor (one set buyers)

Planters 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, J. D. & Charles Marshall
Heckstall—Max Hux, Julian Hexstall

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—George Mabe, Tom Faulkner
Planters—W. Fentress Phillips
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—G. Hoover Carter
Victory—B. T. Bailey & Earl Ennis

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—John Walker Stone
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin
Farmers—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers—R. P. Brim & S. H. Richardson
Richmond County—Bud Rummage & Roy Smith

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

Big Top—Bill Talley & E. E. Clayton
New Deal—W. M., A. R., A. L. Talley
Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson
Goldleaf—Sherrill Akins & J. W. Dail
Liberty—P. L. Campbell

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Banners—E. C. Huff, L. R. Wilkinson
Carolina—M. L. High
Moore's Big Henderson—A. H. Moore

Farmers—W. J. Alston, Jr.
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner
Liberty—George T. Robertson
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & Sons

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Southside A & B—Charlie Ford
Friendly Four—L. L. Sturdivant, James Speed

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner—W. L. Mitchell, Jr., David Mitchell
Mangum-Farmers—T. B. Williams, Julian Adecock, S. B. Knott
Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin
Planters & Johnson—C. R. Watkins, C. R. Watkins, Jr.
Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory
Granville—L. S. Bryan, Jr., W. W. Yeargin

Sanford (one set buyers)

Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood
Twin City 1 & 2—W. M. Carter, T. V. Mansfield
King Roberts 1-2-3—King Roberts
Castleberrys—C. N. Castleberry

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Center No. 1 & 2—M. D. Carroll
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson
Currin's No. 1 & 2—D. G. Currin & C. W. Currin

OLD BELT

Burlington (one set buyers)

Carolina—Joe Dillard, Jule Allen
Coble—N. C. Newman, L. O. Winstead, R. W. Rainey
Farmers—Bill & Jack McCauley

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.
Guilford County Whse. Co.—H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hull

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster
Sharpe & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

Mebane (one set buyers)

Growers 1 & 2—Roy Smith & Bud Rummage
New Piedmont—A. O. King, Jr., Billy Hopkins, Hugh Strayhorn

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

Dixie 1 & 2—J. W. & J. L. Hunter
Liberty—F. V. Dearmin, Tom Jones, Buck White, O. L. Badgett
Jones—Tom Jones, Buck White, O. L. Badgett, F. V. Dearmin
Hunters—J. W., J. L. Hunter

Reidsville (one set buyers)

Farmers-Brown—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Leader-Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester, Geo. Walker
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., Pres.
Planters No. 2—T. O. Pass
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell
Pioneer—J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Joyce's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Willis Wake
Farmers—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorefield
Piedmont—J. J. Webster
Powell—Elmer Powell, Joe R. Sharpe

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson
Carolina-Star—G. H. Robertson, H. M. Bouldin
Growers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Pepper No. 1 & 2—Fred Owens, F. L. Kellam
Planters—Foss Smithdeal, Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson
Taylor—Paul Taylor
Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter
Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland, William Fowler, H. A. Thomas

N. C. BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers—second set incomplete)

Burley-Dixie No. 1 & 2—L. J. Hill
Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart
Bernard-Walker Warehouse—James E. Walker, Mgr.
Day's—Charlie Day

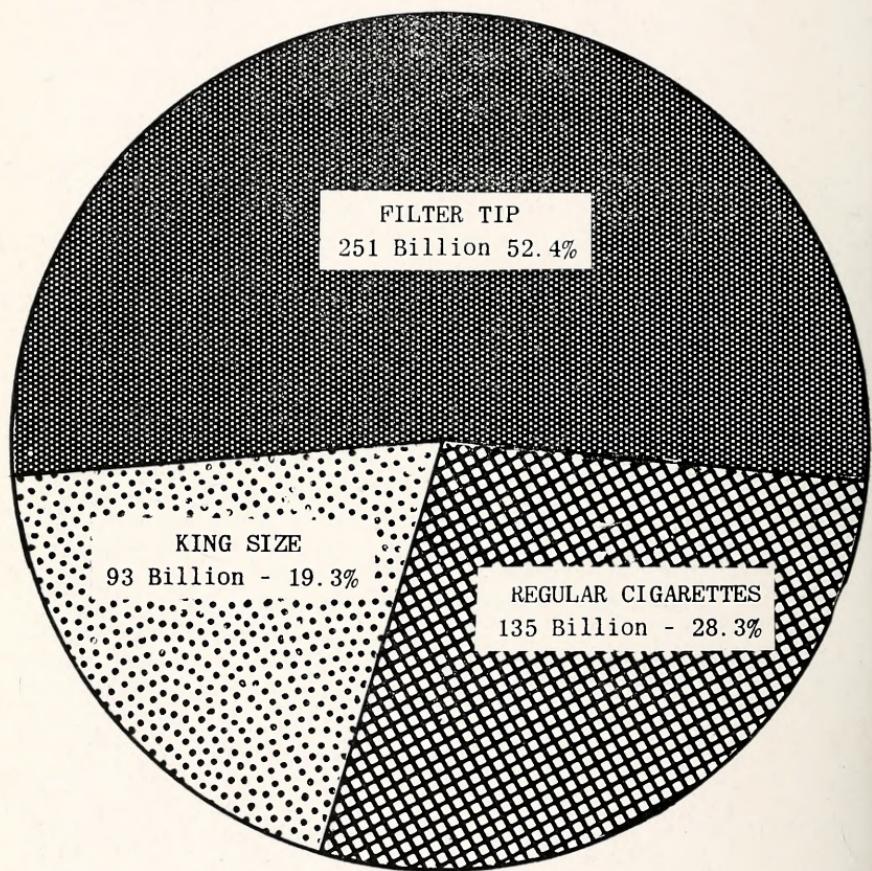
Boone (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—Joe E. Coleman
Farmers Burley—Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor
Jarrell's—Bill Jarrell

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
BY KINDS - 1960



Total Domestic Consumption
480 Billion Cigarettes